Australian Standard<sup>™</sup>

Equipment for the pasteurization of milk and other liquid dairy products— Continuous-flow systems



This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee FT-012, Dairy Factory Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 11 March 2003 and published on 15 April 2003.

The following are represented on Committee FT-012:

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Australian Dairy Products Federation

Australian Stainless Steel Development Association

Dairy Industry Association of Australia

Dairy Process Engineering Centre

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Australian Standard<sup>™</sup>

### Equipment for the pasteurization of milk and other liquid dairy products— Continuous-flow systems

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### PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee FT-012, Dairy Factory Equipment to supersede AS 3993.1—1992, *Equipment for the pasteurization of milk and other liquid dairy products*, Part 1: Continuous-flow systems.

The objectives of this revision are as follows:

- (a) To maintain the established principles of the continuous-flow systems.
- (b) To revise the Standard to reflect the current industry practice.
- (c) To add a new Clause on heat transfer security, to ensure that no contamination of pasteurized product can occur by unpasteurized product, heating medium or cooling medium.
- (d) To allow a greater freedom in the choice of equipment.

Appendix A of this Standard sets out guidelines for inspection, testing, certification and maintenance of a pasteurizer. Detailed operating procedures have not been described as they vary according to the design of the installation. It is emphasized that the equipment covered by this Standard should be operated under the supervision of properly trained and authorized personnel. Occupational health and safety issues that could arise during the construction, operation or maintenance of pasteurizers have not been addressed in this Standard.

The term 'informative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

### CONTENTS

	Pa	ge
FOREW	'ORD	4
1	SCOPE	5
2	REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	5
3	DEFINITIONS	5
4	MATERIALS	6
5	CONSTRUCTION AND CLEANING AND SANITIZING REQUIREMENTS	6
6	RAW-PRODUCT BALANCE TANK	6
7	HEAT EXCHANGER	7
8	HEAT TRANSFER SECURITY	7
9	DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE CONTROL SYSTEM	8
10	FILTER OR CENTRIFUGE	10
11	FLOW CONTROL DEVICE	10
12	HOLDING TUBE	10
13	FLOW DIVERSION DEVICE	11
14	TEMPERATURE CONTROL AND MONITORING SYSTEM	13
15	DATA RECORDING SYSTEM	14
16	VACUUM PREVENTION	14
17	TEMPERATURE INDICATING DEVICE	15
18	PIPES AND FITTINGS	15
19	GENERAL SYSTEM	15

### FOREWORD

The aim of the Standard is to ensure that equipment is designed so that, when installed and operated correctly, the milk and other liquid dairy product is heated to the specified temperature and held at that temperature for the specified time in order to avoid public health hazards arising from pathogenic organisms associated with milk and to reduce spoilage organisms, consistent with minimum chemical, physical and organoleptic changes in the product.

The Standard deals with the important aspects of the design and performance of continuousflow pasteurizer installation including controls and instrumentation. Safeguards include a flow diversion device to ensure that any product which fails to reach the specified pasteurizing temperature is automatically directed back to the raw product tank.

This Standard deals with the continuous-flow pasteurizers. The Standard applies to high-temperature short-time (HTST) pasteurizers operating at temperatures between 60°C and up to 100°C.

### STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

### **Australian Standard**

## Equipment for the pasteurization of milk and other liquid dairy products—Continuous-flowsystems

### 1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out requirements for the design and critical operation of equipment, including control and recording instrumentation, used for continuous-flow pasteurization, at temperatures between 60°C and 100°C, of milk and other liquid dairy products.

For the purpose of this Standard, a pasteurizer is deemed to begin with the inlet of the raw milk balance tank and end with the product discharge from the heat exchanger up to vacuum prevention or recirculation valve, as appropriate.

This Standard does not cover direct steam heating processes such as vacreation.

This Standard does not cover ultra-high temperature (UHT) systems.

### **2** REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS 1528	Tubes (stainless steel) and tube fittings for the food industry (series)
2300 2300.1.10	Methods of chemical and physical testing for the dairying industry Part 1.10: General methods and principles—Determination of phosphatase activity
AS/NZS 2541	Guide to the cleaning-in-place of dairy factory equipment
ISO 4288	Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS)—Surface texture: Profile method— Rules and procedures for the assessment of surface texture
ASTM A480/ A480M	Specification for general requirements for flat-rolled stainless and heat- resisting steel plate, sheet and strip

Australian Quarantine and Inspection Services Export Control (Processed Food) Orders — 1992 Schedule 2, Part 1: *General requirements* can be obtained from the National Health Research Council, Canberra or from the Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Australia website www.affa.gov.au.

### **3 DEFINITIONS**

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

### 3.1 Continuous-flow system

A system in which the product passes in continuous flow through heating and cooling equipment in order to receive the required heat treatment. Such systems usually incorporate one or more regeneration sections in which there is transfer of heat between the hot pasteurized product and incoming raw product.



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